Mr. N. VEERARAJ URS.—What is the amount of money now at credit?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—Notice.

Mr. N. VEERARAJ URS.—Why not utilise the available money for some of the urgent works? For example the temple *ratha* is badly in need of repairs.

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—If specific proposals are made in that behalf, Government will consider them.

Mr. N. VEERARAJ URS.—Why has this *mamool* of levying 3 pies on each cocoanut not been introduced in temples which have not even a *Padithara* grant, whereas it has been done in the case of this temple which has a large amount of money at its credit? Will this levy not work as a hardship on the devotees, considering that the *Thammadies* also have to be paid through the *Golakas*?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—They are not bound to pay anything into the *Golakas*.

Mr. N. VEERARAJ URS.—Is it not a fact that devotees are not admitted into the temple unless they put 3 pies into the *Golaka*?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—No; if it is so, it is wrong. If the matter is reported to the Sub-Division Officer, he will set it right.

Mr. N. VEERARAJ URS.—Why is the *ratha* left uncared for, though it is possible to repair it with the available funds?

The MUZRAI COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman).—The question is being examined by me. The scale of expenditure of the temple has to be fixed first, with reference to the income, and the question of urgent works taken up next.

Mr. N. VEERARAJ URS.—Are there *Dharmadarsis* and a convener for the temple?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—I presume so.

Mr. N. VEERARAJ URS.—If so, why should they not be consulted in the matter?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—They will be consulted.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—In view of the collections made through the *Golakas*, why not do away with the 3 pies levy on each cocoanut?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The Muzrai Commissioner will make inquiries into all matters and decide them in consultation with the *Dharmadarsis*.

Promotion of P.W.D. Surveyors as Overseers.

Q.—8. **Mr. H. HOMBE GOWDA** (T.-Narasipur Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of Surveyors (among Engineering Graduates) that are employed in the Public Works Department;

(*b*) how many of them are Brahmins and how many non-Brahmins?

(*c*) under what cadre are they included;

(*d*) how many years of service have the non-Brahmin graduates put in in the department as Surveyors;

(*e*) whether it was the assured policy of the Government that, in view of the very few graduates in the department, as vacancies occur, the non-Brahmin Surveyors would be drafted on to the Overseer's posts;

(*f*) (i) how many Engineering Graduates have, subsequent to the appointment of these Surveyors, been taken as Overseers directly and (ii) how many among these Surveyors are promoted to that post and to what castes do they belong?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar).**—

(*a*) 72.

(*b*) Brahmins 64.
Non-Brahmins 8

(*c*) Under "Lower Subordinate Cadre."

(*d*) They have rendered service varying from 1 year and 4 months to 3 years and 7 months.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) (i) 12.
(ii) Brahmins 5.
Lingayet 1.

Mr. H. HOMBE GOWDA.—How long is it since these 72 Surveyors were entertained?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Since 1927.

Mr. H. HOMBE GOWDA.—It is said that subsequent to those appointments, 12 graduates were taken by direct recruitment. How many of them are Brahmins?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Eight.

Mr. H. HOMBE GOWDA.—With reference to (*d*), is there no non-Brahmin Surveyor who has put in 5 years' service?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—None, according to the inforn ation before me.

Mr. H. HOMBE GOWDA.—What is the service of Mr. Basavaradhya who is an Engineering graduate?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Mr. Basavaradhya is a Surveyor. He has put in only 3 years and 7 months' service. Formerly he was a Sub-Overseer.

Mr. H. HOMBE GOWDA.—Is he not an Engineering graduate?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Yes; but formerly he held only a certificate, and after he became a graduate, he was promoted.

Mr. H. HOMBE GOWDA.—With reference to the answer to (*f*) (ii), was only one out of eight non-Brahmins selected for promotion even though others also were graduates?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—At the time those promotions were ordered, there were no backward community men with the required qualifications, except Mr. Puttaswami who is of the Lingayet community.

Mr. H. HOMBE GOWDA.—Why is it that some non-Brahmins have not been promoted at all?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Because there have been no vacancies.

Mr. H. HOMBE GOWDA.—Are Government aware that in the grade of overseers and other higher grades, there are very few non-Brahmins, and some special consideration ought to be shown to them?

Mr. VICE-PRESIDENT.—They can only come up gradually. However, the question will be looked into once again.

Mr. B. S. PUTTASWAMY.—With reference to answers to question (*f*) (i), may I know whether the 5 Brahmin candidates who were promoted are included in the 64 referred to in answer to question (*b*)? If so, why were not some more non-Brahmins also selected for promotion?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—These non-Brahmin candidates were appointed in 1934, whereas the direct recruitment referred to was made in 1930. At that time, there was only one backward class man and he was promoted.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—With reference to answer to question (*f*), were all the Brahmin candidates selected in strict accordance with the Central Recruitment Board rules?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Yes.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—How many places were advertised as Special and how many as General?

Mr. VICE-PRESIDENT.—Notice.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—How many non-Brahmin applicants were rejected?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Notice.

Mr. N. G. SANJEEVIAH.—In 1934, some non-Brahmin candidates did apply, but they were all rejected. Did not an young man from the Sourashtra community apply in that year?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Notice.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—(*concld.*).

VI. The Debt Conciliation Bill.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan) explained the general principles of the Bill as follows:—

"The Committee appointed by the Government in 1934 to consider measures of relief to the agriculturists to tide over the economic depression recommended, among other measures, the reduction of agricultural debts by conciliation between the debtors and the creditors. In accepting the recommendation, the Government have come to the conclusion that a scheme of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis may be introduced. For implementing this, the Government propose to introduce a Bill to make provision for the setting up of Conciliation Boards to relieve